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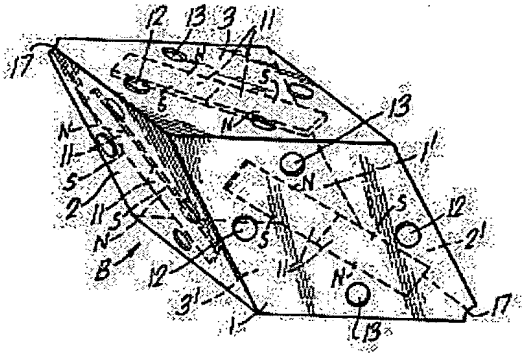

(57) Abstract

A set of building blocks comprises two subsets of rhombohedral blocks (B, Y) having respectively dihedral angles of 72° and 36° so that the faces of both subsets of blocks are identical. Each of the faces incorporates magnets (11) whereby juxtaposed faces of any two blocks will stick together magnetically in a predetermined angular orientation.

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DESCRIPTION
BUILDING BLOCKS

The present invention relates to a set of building blocks and, in accordance with the invention, the blocks of such a set are constructed so as to be capable of being held together face to face magnetically.

With this arrangement, when blocks are juxtaposed, face on face, three dimensional figures may be produced, the blocks holding onto one another without dependence on gravity.

The blocks are most simply moulded from plastics material, either solid or hollow.

The magnetic attraction may be provided by magnets, such as bar magnets or transversely polarized magnetic strips, let into the faces of the blocks, or moulded or otherwise provided within the blocks, e.g. fitted to inner surfaces of a multipart moulding before assembly, at positions at which they will provide a sufficient and appropriate magnetic field at the faces of the block.

The positions and/or number of magnetic poles provided for each adjacent face of juxtaposed blocks may be such as to cause particular angular alignment of the faces about an axis perpendicular to the faces. Furthermore, if at least one of those faces has rotational symmetry about an axis perpendicular to the face, the magnetic forces may be such that the blocks will tend to rotate to one or other of a plurality of stable positions corresponding to the symmetry of the face. This may be achieved by providing the rotationally symmetrical face with a pair of opposite magnetic poles on each side of each plane containing the axis of symmetry and one of a number of points of symmetry at the edge of the face, whereby when two of the rotationally symmetrical

faces of different blocks are juxtaposed face to face the blocks will tend to rotate relatively to one another to one or other of a plurality of stable positions corresponding in number to the symmetry of the faces. There will thus be provided a ring of alternate magnetic poles around the axis of symmetry arranged symmetrically in pairs. Each pair of poles may be provided by the opposite edges of a transversely polarized magnetic strip which will thus extend on or just below the surface in the radial direction outwardly from the axis of symmetry. By way of example, in the case of a face having the shape of a rhombus, each adjacent pair of quadrants, formed by dividing the rhombus by its diagonals, would contain one a north pole and the other a south pole, for example by two strips of transversely polarized magnetic strip extending end to end, but of opposite hand, down the longer diagonal of the face. It will then be appreciated that if two similar faces are brought together, irrespective of whether or not one face is rotated through 180° relatively to the other, the faces will always be attracted to a stable position in which one rhombic face overlies and is in angular alignment with the other.

The or each rotationally symmetrical face may be provided with a complementary spigot and shallow recess symmetrically one on each side of each plane containing the axis of symmetry and one of a number of points of symmetry at the edge of the face, whereby, in each of the stable positions, opposed spigots and recesses mate with one another. Although the spigots and recesses can be a loose fit, so that they do not hold the faces together, they are useful in inhibiting sliding of the faces over one another under gravity.

The set of blocks may consist of or include two subsets each of blocks of the same shape but

different from those of the other subset, the blocks of a first one of the subsets having faces with a shape and size which are the same as, or an integral multiple of, those of the faces of the blocks of the second subset, whereby a face of one block, or of each of a number of blocks, of the second subset may be juxtaposed with and attracted to one face of a block of the first subset.

The set of blocks provide particular interest if solid three dimensional bodies can be built by close fitting multiple blocks. Cubic and rectangular parallelopiped blocks are trivial examples and greater interest is provided if the blocks involve angles other than 90°, for example subsets of octahedra and tetrahedra. Both the octahedra and tetrahedra may then have edges of common length.

Of greatest interest at the moment is a set of blocks, both subsets of which are formed by rhombohedra, particularly with the blocks of one subset having dihedral angles of 72° (and 108°), and the other having dihedral angles of 36° (and 144°). Each of these two types of rhombohedra will have rhombic faces with an acute angle of 63.43° (the angle whose tangent is 2). In lay terms, each rhombohedron of one subset can be considered to be a cube which has been notionally stretched along a diagonal of the cube, and that of the other subset notionally compressed along the same diagonal. The dihedral angles of 72° and 36° leads to a facinating range of possible interposition of blocks of the two subsets. For example, a possible starting point for a geometric figure involves placing five of the blocks with a dihedral angle of 72° symmetrically around a vertical axis with the edges of the blocks at which the 72° dihedral angle is formed lying parallel to, and immediately adjacent to one another at, the axis. Blocks of both types of subsets can

then be close fitted into the recesses formed between the first five blocks. This actually provides a basis, for building a regular triakontahedron, or Keppler's solid, from ten of the blocks of each subset provided all the faces are of the same dimensions.

A set of blocks in accordance with the invention is ideally suited as an educational toy, such as an aid to teaching or for demonstration purposes, involving three dimensional visualisation, or as a puzzle. Not only may regular geometric figures, such as quasi-crystals (as defined in Phys. Rev. 1986, Series B, Volume 34, pages 596-616), be produced, but the blocks may also be used to produce irregular figures by way of free expression. Three dimensional figures with particularly attractive patterns of blocks may be created if the blocks are of more than one different colour. For example, the blocks of one subset may be of one colour and those of the other subset of another colour.

Although the blocks may be assembled manually, interesting experiments and demonstrations may be carried out if the blocks are of neutral buoyancy in a common liquid, such as water, a salt solution, an oil, or an alcohol, having a specific gravity of between, e.g. 0.5 and 1.5, particularly between 0.8 and 1.1, and, for use in water, 1.0. In that event, in a bath of the liquid, the blocks will automatically and naturally coalesce, owing to the domination of the magnetic forces over gravitational forces, to produce interesting figures. The neutral buoyancy may be provided by making the blocks of a plastics material, such as a foamed plastics material, having a specific gravity less that of the liquid in which the blocks are to be immersed, e.g. in the range of 0.8 - 0.9 if the liquid is water. The magnetic sources will normally have a specific

gravity greater than that of the liquid and the masses of plastics and magnetic materials will be selected so that the overall specific gravity of the blocks is as required, i.e. substantially 1.0 if the liquid is water. A useful development of this principle is obtained if the blocks are suspended in a liquid, such as a variable salt solution, having a vertical density gradient. The blocks will then settle and float substantially at a level corresponding to their own mean density. When the blocks are moulded from a plastics material, they are preferably hollow, rather than solid, as this uses less material and is therefore cheaper and involves less dimensional inaccuracy caused by shrinkage. However, if the hollow interior of a block is sealed and full of air, the mean density of the block is likely to be much less than that of a common liquid. The sealed interior of the block could be filled with a liquid but this would involved potential leakage when the block is not immersed. Preferably therefore, each of the blocks is hollow, and the wall of the block is provided with one or more holes to allow the block to fill with liquid in which it is immersed.

It is not essential for all the faces of all the blocks to attract one another and some may be arranged to repel one another magnetically, or to be quite neutral magnetically, whereby a selection is necessary to achieve an attraction between the adjacent faces of juxtaposed blocks.

A set of blocks constructed in accordance with the invention and consisting of two subsets of rhombohedral blocks with dihedral angles of 72° and 36° are illustrated in the accompanying drawings; in which:-

Figures 1 and 2 are perspective views of one block of each of the first and second subset,

respectively;

Figures 3 and 4 are elevations as seen on the arrows III and IV in Figure 2;

Figures 5 and 6 are plans of first and second plastics mouldings from which the Figures 1 and 2 blocks, respectively, are assembled;

Figures 7 and 8 are sections taken on the lines VII-VII in Figure 5, and VIII-VIII in Figure 6, respectively; and,

Figure 9 and 10 are perspective views of solid figures which can be assembled from the blocks.

The Figure 1 block B, which may be blue, is hollow and rhombohedral, having three pairs of parallel walls 1,1'; 2,2'; and 3,3'. Each of the outer faces of the walls is of identical rhombic shape and size, with edges each 5 cm long. The dihedral angles at the edges between the outer faces of the walls 1 and 2'; 1 and 3'; 2' and 3'; 2 and 3; 2 and 1'; and 3 and 1', are each 72°, and the dihedral angles at the other six edges are 108°. Consequently each of the rhombic faces has an acute angle of 63.45°.

The block is formed from two thin plastics mouldings of a suitable material, particularly a plastics material, such as foamed polystyrene, as shown in Figure 3. This shows the inner surfaces of the walls 2', 1, 1', which are integrally moulded and interconnected by two film hinges 5. The hinges are chamfered as shown in Figure 7 to provide the appropriate dihedral angles of 72°, when as a preliminary assembly step, the walls 2', 3' are folded up about the hinges in Figure 7 and bonded together at their then abutting edges 6. These edges are also chamfered to provide the appropriate dihedral angle of 72° and are provided with one a pimple 7 and the other a dimple 8 to provide location during the bonding. The resulting unit, which may be

likened in shape to an angular tulip flower with three pointed petals, is then bonded to a similar unit providing the walls 1', 2, 3 so that the six edges 9 of one unit mate with and are bonded to the complementary edges 9 of the other unit, again with the help of pimples 7 and dimples 8 for location purposes, to provide the dihedral angles of 108°. These edges 9 are chamfered accordingly to produce these dihedral angles.

The inner surface of each of the walls is provided with a rectangular recess 10 aligned with the longer diagonal of the rhombus. Before the blank is folded two transversally polarized strips 11 of opposite hand are bonded end to end in each of the recesses 10 to provide magnetic poles as shown in Figure 1. The strips are postmagnetized extruded plastics strips incorporating ferrite magnetic powder. The effect of this is that when any two faces of any two of the blocks B are juxtaposed, they will hold together face to face in either of the two positions in which they exactly overlap one another with the same angular orientation, and with the two north poles of each face as close as possible to respective ones of the two south poles of the other face.

Unless the magnets are very strong, there will be a slight tendency for blocks to slide face to face over one another and to preclude this, symmetrically arranged pairs of projections 12 and recesses 13 are provided on each of the faces. In each of the juxtaposed aligned positions, the projections 12 of one face will enter the recesses 13 of the other face.

The blocks Y, which may be yellow, each consist of three pairs of parallel walls 14, 14'; 15,15'; and 16,16'. The dihedral angle at each of the six edges between the outer faces of the walls 14 and 15;, 14 and 16; 15 and 16; 14'and 15'; 15'and 16'; and 16'and

14' is 144° whereas the dihedral angles of the other six edges are each 36°. As a result each of the faces of a block Y is identical in shape and size to each of the faces of a block B.

Each block Y is constructed analagously to the previously described construction of a block B, but from two blanks as shown in Figures 6 and 8, the film hinges 5' and edges 6' and 9' being chamfered accordingly to produce to the required dihedral angles. It follows that any of the faces of a block B or of a block Y will hold together magnetically, with the assistance of the spigots and recesses 12, 13 so that the blocks of both subsets may be built together as required to provide different resulting shapes.

The blocks, when to be neutrally bouyant in a liquid, such as water, will be provided with, for example two oppositely positioned, holes 17, to allow the blocks to fill with the liquid when immersed.

Figure 9 shows one construction which may be created from a number of the blocks B, whereas Figure 10 shows a regular triakontahedron which may be created from a combination of the blocks of both kinds B and Y.

CLAIMS

1. A set of building blocks (B,Y) which are constructed so as to be capable of being held together face to face magnetically.

2. A set according to claim 1, in which at least one face of each block has rotational symmetry about an axis perpendicular to the face, the rotationally symmetrical face being provided with a pair of opposite magnetic poles on each side of each plane containing the axis of symmetry and one of a number of points of symmetry at the edge of the face, whereby when two of the rotationally symmetrical faces of different blocks are juxtaposed face to face the blocks will tend to rotate relatively to one another to one or other of a plurality of stable positions corresponding in number to the symmetry of the faces.

3. A set according to claim 2, in which each pair of poles are provided by the opposite edges of a tranversely polarized magnetic strip (11) extending in the radial direction outwardly from the axis of symmetry.

4. A set according to claim 3, in which each of the blocks is hollow and the magnetic strips (11) are located in complementary recesses (10) in the inner wall surfaces of the block.

5. A set according to any one of claims 2 to 4, in which the or each rotationally symmetrical face is provided with a complementary spigot (12) and shallow recess (13) symmetrically one on each side of each plane containing the axis of symmetry and one of a number of points of symmetry at the edge of the face,

whereby, in each of the stable positions, opposed spigots and recesses mate with one another.

6. A set according to any one of the preceding claims, including two subsets each of blocks of the same shape but different from those of the other subset, the blocks (B) of a first one of the subsets having faces with a shape and size which are the same as, or an integral multiple of, those of the faces of the blocks (Y) of the second subset, whereby a face of one block, or of each of a number of blocks, of the second subset may be juxtaposed with and attracted to one face of a block of the first subset.

7. A set according to claim 6, wherein both subsets are formed by rhombohedra, the blocks (B) of one subset having dihedral angles of 72° (and 108°), and the blocks of the other subset having dihedral angles of 36° (and 144°), all the faces of all the blocks having the same dimensions.

8. A set according to claim 6 or claim 7, wherein the blocks of one subset are of one colour and those of the other subset of a different colour.

9. A set according to any one of the preceding claims, in which the average specific gravity of the blocks is such that they are neutrally bouyant in a liquid having a specific gravity of between 0.5 and 1.5.

10. A set according to claim 9, in which the average specific gravity of the blocks is substantially 1.0.

11. A set according to claim 9 or claim 10, wherein each of the blocks is hollow and the wall of the

block is provided with one or more holes (17) to allow the block to fill with liquid in which it is immersed.

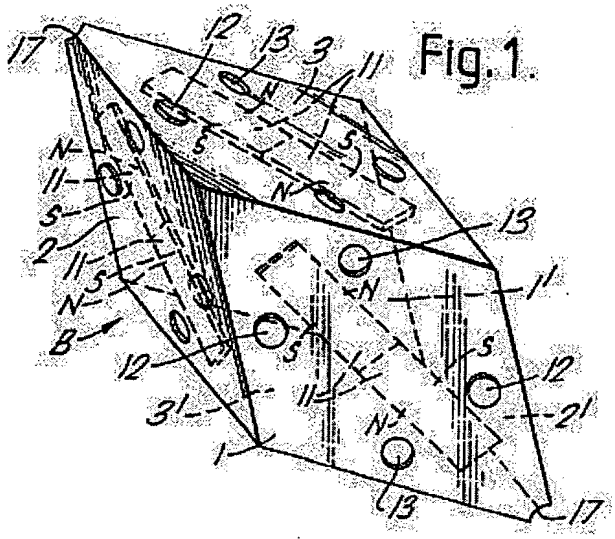


Fig.1.

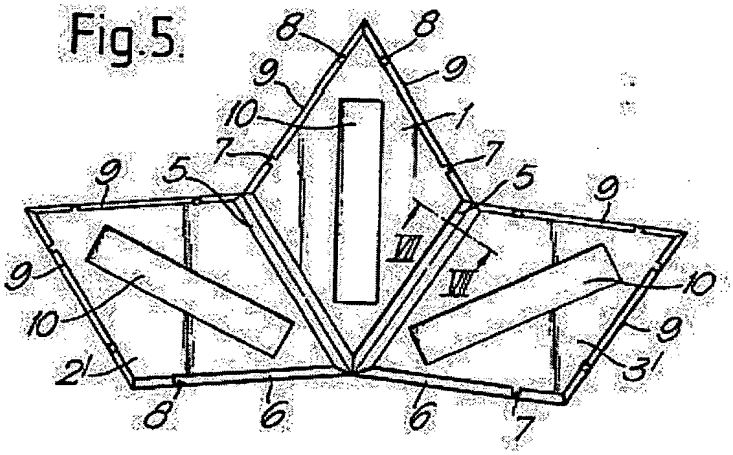


Fig.5.

Fig.7.

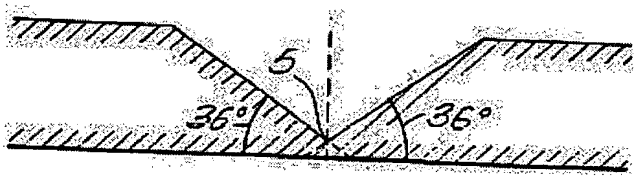


Fig.2.

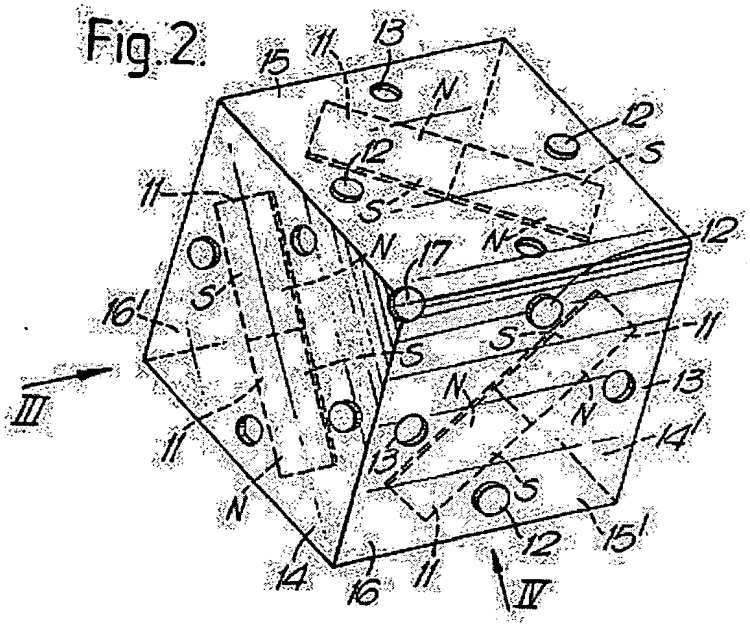


Fig.3.

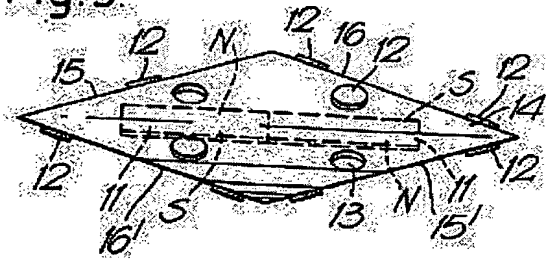


Fig.4.

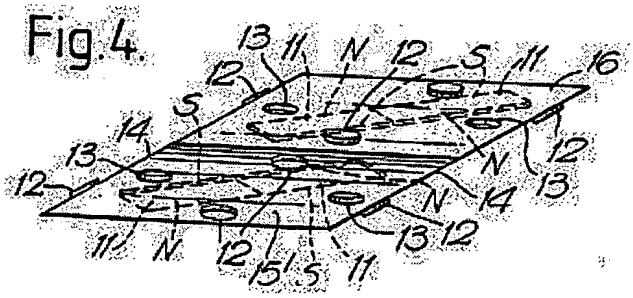


Fig.6.

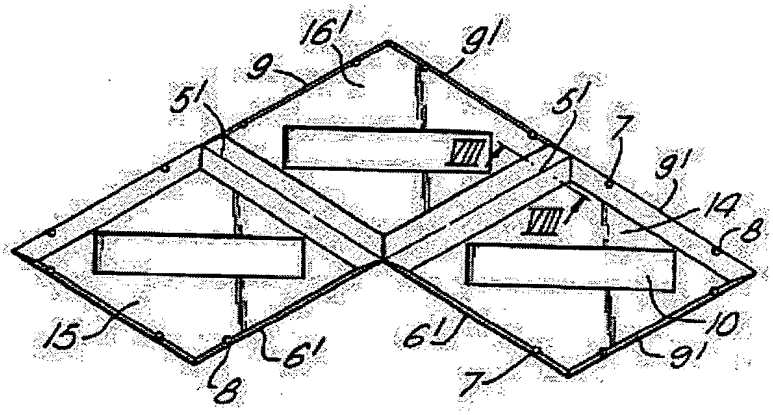


Fig.8.

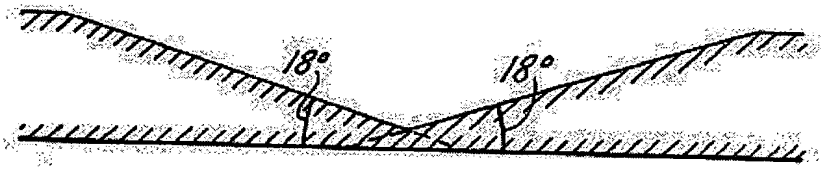


Fig.9.

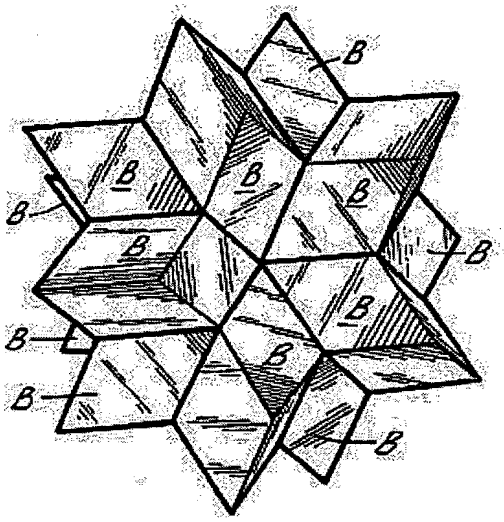
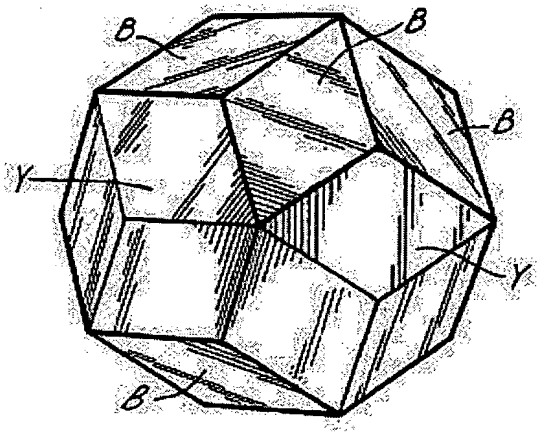


Fig.10.



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/GB 88/00017

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) [3]

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

IPC[4]: A 63 H 33/04; G 09 B 23/26

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched [7]

Classification System	Classification Symbols
IPC[4]	A 63 H; G 09 B

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched [8]

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT [9]

Category [10]	Citation of Document, [11] with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages [12]	Relevant to Claim No. [13]
X	US, A, 3184882 (VEGA) 25 May 1965 see column 2, line 39 - column 4, line 6; figures 1-9	1-4,6
Y	--	7
X	GB, A, 1026082 (BELI-FINANZ) 14 April 1966 see the whole document	1,2,5
X	-- NL, A, 8400227 (HOEBE) 16 August 1985 see page 3, lines 19-22; figures 2f,3; figure 3 shows in similar fashion a spacial form L, which is built up from five pyramid shaped blocks j and five prism shaped blocks k	1,6
A	--	7
X	US, A, 4238905 (MacGraw II) 16 December 1980 see the whole document	1
A	-- US, A, 2206149 (I. BALINKIN) 2 July 1940 see page 2, column 1, lines 50-54; figure 10	7
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* Special categories of cited documents: [14]

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IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report
14th April 1988	- 2 JUN 1988
International Searching Authority	**Signature of Authorized Officer**
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	P.C.G. VAN DER PUTTEN

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (January 1985)

International Application No. PCT/GB 88/00017

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)

Category *	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No
Y	Physical Review B, Condensed Matter, volume 34, no. 2, 3rd series, 15 July 1986, American Physical Society, (US), D. Levine et al.: "Quasicrystals. I. Definition and structure", pages 596-616 see page 603, lines 23-39; figure 7 cited in the application	7

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO. GB 8800017 SA 20238

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on 10/05/88. The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US-A- 3184882		None	
GB-A- 1026082		None	
NL-A- 8400227	16-08-85	None	
US-A- 4238905	16-12-80	None	
US-A- 2206149		None	